ain't come back yit, M'randy." "Wal, Unc' Mose, don' be too detarmined wid chile, but she's

dat fergitful." "She ain't no call ter be fergitful, M'randy. She warn't brung up ter be an' she's got ter be uniara't it. Don' you stan' atween her an' parternel justis,

M'randy. There she be now!" ras coming down the little, tangled lane, singing at the top of her voice and swinging a pail half full of blackberries to

"Hi-yup, you darkies, big and small, Oh, listen to de fiddl' an' de hornt Oh, don' you heah dat banjo call? Listen to de fiddl' an' de horn! Oh, so early in de mornin' Down in de yellow corn, Oh, so early in de mornin', Listen to de fiddl' an' de hern!'

The swinging melody was so catching that Uncle Mose forgot his grim resolution for the moment and beat time with his down-trodden slipper. At the chorus his musical soul could not resist taking his pipe from his mouth and joining with a hearty bass, while M'randy, pleased that things seemed to be so amicably settled, added her cond. This was such a success that when the verse was finished they repeated it by common consent, Laws Jane ending in a shrill "Ya-ah!" of triumph at the happy ending of her little ruse. Uncle Mose ered at once, remembering his duty. "Laws Jane, whar you been!" he asked

"Whar I been?" replied Laws Jane, innocently. "Why, I been to Mis' White's fer de garding seed. I'd a been home afore, honey pa, on'y I stopped to pick dese yer berrie fer ye."

Considering that the blackberries must have taken about fifteen minutes to pick, and that Laws Jane had been gone fully two hours, this was a very flimsy excuse but Uncle Mose secretly loved and was proud of his Laws Jane-which fact Laws Jane knew as well as he did - and this little token of her thoughtfulness for him more than half turned his anger at once he said, less sternly, "whar's de garding seed?"

At this Laws Jane's smiling face grey very blank. She looked down at the ground and up at the sky and finally at Uncle Mose. whose wrath was gradually gathering.

—I don' fergot it!" she faltered at last.

Here M'randy, seeing danger imminent charged to the rescue. She seized the de-linquent by the arm and marched her off hurriedly. "You shiftless piece!" she cried, shaking the arm she held. "You go straightaway upstairs and go to bed. Yo' don' forgit yer own name nex'! Nex' time yo' catch it, sugh!"

Laws Jane disappeared up the crooked stairs with alacrity and M'randy returned to her work. Uncle Mose went on puffing his pipe outside on the doorstep as if nothing had happened. Indeed, such occurrences were so frequent that they had lost their power to disturb. Both knew perfectly that Laws Jane would swing herself out o the window and into the tree that grew close by it, and that they would see no more of her till supper time, when she would ap pear with a penitent face and all would g

To-day, however, some hidden force were at work in Uncle Mose's breast.
"M'randy," he said, solemnly, after a long silence. "Wal, Unc' Mose!" inquired Mrandy, pleasantly, coming to the door with a dish in her hand. "M'randy, de nex' time dat chile fergit herse'f I'se gwine warm her mem'ry. She's got ter be bruk of it. An' don' you interfere wid parternel justiss de nex' time, M'randy." Perhape the same forces had been at work in M'randy's breast, too, for after a moment's she only replied, thoughtfully: "Wal, Une Mose, praps yo' better. She's done grew pow'ful fergitful." Laws Jane, half out of the window above, heard the conversation, and whistled softly "Golly! Dat mean business dis time, sure. Dis darkey better look out fer berse'f!"

Then her mouth widened into a grin and she shook her head half dolefully: "I has got a pow'ful poo' mem'ry!" she thought as she disappeared in the field behind the

For several days Laws Jane was on he good behavior. She did not run off to fiil the water-pail down at the spring and forget to come back for hours afterward; she wiped the dishes carefully, and had not dropped a saucer, and to-day she was bending her back with apparent willing ness, pulling the weeds out of the little M'randy looked out of the window several times, and found each time with re newed satisfaction that she had not yet run away and left the weeding to take care of

At last she called "Laws Jane!" Laws Jane was just straightening her aching back and mustering disgustedly to herself Want me to weed de old garding w'en de



"WHAR TO' GOT 'IM?"

weeds am de biggest part ob de crap-yah!" She obeyed the call with a bound Any thing was better than this.

"You pa ain't got no tobac', honey," said M'randy, as the hot little figure came near. "You jes' better step down to de sto' an get some afo' night. Hi dar! Laws Jane! she called after her as she was rapidly dis appearing down the lane, singing at the top of her voice: "You done be back afo' noentime, o' you pa'll wallop yo!"

To "step down to de sto" of three miles, but it was nearly all through the woods and in this designtful May weather Laws Jane asked for no bette weather Laws Jane asked for no better pastime. She jingled the coppers merrily in her hand, keeping time to the tune that she was whistling with such success that a blackbird in the bush recognized a challenge and answered with a trill of his own. Half way to town the path crossed the main road to plunge again into the bush on the other side. As she sat perched on the top rafi preparatory to springing into the road,

she espied some one coming down the road. As he came nearer she saw that it was a boy about her own age and that he was carrying something under his coat. "Hullo! Bub—what ye got!" she asked.

agerly.
"Rabbit," answered Bub, shortly, hug-

ging his coat closer.
"Le's see'im! Whar yo' got 'im!" cried Laws Jane, scrambling down into the road.
"Whatcher gib me!" asked Bub, edging away a little. For one tempting momen Laws Jane thought of the coppers she held but dismissed the idea with a sigh. "Ain't got nuthin' to gib," she said at last. "Yo mought let me just peck at it?" she added,

coaxingly.
"Nop, cuddent t'ink ob it," replied Bub,
seginning to edge by on his way home.
"Eo!" on, Bub, wait er minit, can't yo'?" cried Laws Jane, seeing the rabbit slowly passing beyond her reach. "K'n I see 't ef brung yo' some o' Mom's cookies de nex'

But stopped and slowly opened his coat isclosing to her delighted view a little white rabbit with a pink nose that worked alarmingly all the time she was looking at it. She hung ever it speechless until Bub began shutting up his coat again in a busi-

ness-like manner "Got t'ree me' ob dem ter home," he re-marked, when he had reached a safe dis-

"Golly !" said Laws Jane, overcome, "K's I go home wid yo', Bub!" Bub showed signs of refusing. "Not of I brung yo' some me' cookies?" she added, anxiously. This time Bub nodded and she skipped



"LAWS JAME, WEAR TOU BEEN?"

along at his side, her round face beaming with excitement. She knew nething about he passing of time until Bub's mether put ner head out of the door and onlied crossly "Yo', Bub, come in an' git yo' eatin' done!" Then she remembered that it must be her wn dinner time and hurried away toward ome, having gained from Bub the promise of another peep at the rabits in return for an unlimited supply of cookies. When she reached the house Uncle Mose was sitting ranquilly on the door-step smoking.
"Whar's dat tobac," he asked sternly, as he aw that she had no package in her hands.

Laws Jane was thunderstruck. "I-I don' forgit it, pop," she faltered at last. Uncle Mose stood up slowly, keeping ter eye transfixed with his stern gaze, and ook her by the arm. She looked wildly around, but there was no escape, and

M'randy was nowhere to be seen. "Oh, pop, I-I-" but she ended in a nowl, for Uncle Mose produced from some hiding-place a well-seasoned hickory switch and began to apply it with scientific direct ness. "Now, miss, you jist march back de way yo' kum, an' git dat tobac' afore yo' hab yo' dinner.

PETE WAS RESIGNED.

He Was Willing to Help the Hangman Make a Good Job.



HERE was only one man waiting execution at F only one of the ordinary run of white Territory. The hang-man rather wanted to show him off, and so guard house. Upon entering it the executioner said:

lecent white man come to see you. Do your purtiest, now, to entertain him. You've got two more days to live, and I hope you'll try and work into decent society s much as possible."

"I'm sure I'm glad to see him," responded Pete, as he came forward and

hook hands. "That's good. A born gentleman couldn't nave said them words better. If I could

only keep you six weeks, Pete, you wouldn't know yourself, and you'd do me proud. But I can't. I've got to hang you Well, I'm ready." "That's good, and just what I expected of

you. I've used you white, and I naturally expect the same in return. If there's any one thing that riles me above another it's to have a man go back on me at the last end Did you see me hang Cherokee Jack, Petel'

"I made a bungle of it, because he kicked at the last. Wny, sir (turning to me), he held up until the very last hour, deluding me with promises, and then went dead back on me. Think of his refusing to be hung after every thing was ship-shape and regu-

"I'm not going to kick," observed Peter. 'Good for you! Some of the boys are bet-ting that you will, but I'll give odds that you won't. When a man knows he's got o be hung, what's the use! People have got a mistaken notion about hanging. It don't hurt a bit. How you feelin', Peter?"

Resigned. "Resigned."
"That's right. You hadn't orter killed your old woman, but being you did, and being as you must pull hemp for it, the best way is to feel resigned. You come mighty nigh being a gentleman, Pete, and as I said before, I'm sorry I can't keep you and watch your mental improvement. and watch your mental improvement. You'd improve fifty per cent. in six weeks. Want to ask the gent any questions, Pete!"
"N-o, I guess not. Will he be here to see

"He'd like to ever so much. But he can't. He's got to go on to Van Buren."
"Can I do any thing for you!" I asked.

"Can I do any thing for you!" I asked.
"No, thank you."
"Well, Pete, we must be going," briskly remarked the executioner. "Would nice to stay longer, but time presses. I'll come in to-morrow and cut your hair and rehearse a bit. I want to be extra fine on you. If you'll stick to that you say I'll do the puritiest job etc. and it was you say I'll do the puritiest job etc.

"I want every thing to go off all right," ded the conden responded the condemned.

"Of course—why shouldn't you! ft's for
your interest, too. Well, so long, old boy.
Keep your grit up and do your best, and i is
guarantee a first-class job or quit the busiguarantee a first-cis

## AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

COW STABLES.

How to Build Them-Arrangements for Feeding, Ventilation, Etc.

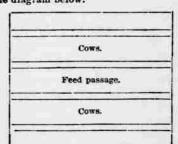
The best adaptation of the stable for the feeding of cattle is an important matter as regards economy of food and labor and the best quality of the milk. A tight, warm stable saves food, which is largely expended in maintaining the vital heat of the animals, for their comfortable condition prevents the exces sive radiation of heat from their bodies, which either calls for more food to mak up the loss or reduces the product of butter, as the fat is the element mostly affected by the cold.

The arrangements for feeding should be made with a view to convenience and ease of labor. A sufficiently broad passage through the middle of the building will be found most desirable for large dairies. For smaller ones the feed pas sage should be on the north side, by which the south side will be left for the cattle, affording space for a row of windows which will let in the sunshine. The width depends upon the manner of the feeding. Where it is desirable to use a wagon for bringing in the feed for a large herd, the passageway should be of sufficient width, ten feet or so, but this may be reduced to six or seven feet if a light hand-car is used, and this will be found in most cases better than wagon. With a central feeding passage a feed room should be made at end in a sort of annex, over which the feed may be kept in suitable bins pro vided for the purpose, and having spouts or shoots through which the meal may be brought down as it is needed.

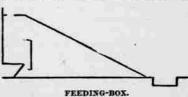
The standing floor for the cows should be seven feet wide. Two feet of this is taken up with the mangers and five feet for the cows to stand upon. This part of the floor should have a slope of two inches in the five feet. Any more than this, which is required for good drainage, would be injurious to the cows, as tending to strain the abdominal muscles and weaken the most important organs, thus eading to those troublesome diseases which occur so frequently in ill-arrange dairies. The standing floor should be of soft wood, with the planks arranged cross-wise to prevent slipping. Behind the standing floor comes the manure gutter, which should be at least sixteen inches wide and eight inches deep This is indispensable to save labor in keeping the floor and the cows clean and it should be always kept half filled with some suitable absorbent to retain the liquid in such a way that the cows' tails can not draggle in it. There are several apparently small matters in a stable which are important for saving labor, and this is one of the most necessary. The gutter should have an inclimation to carry the liquid to the drain, which is an indispensable part of the arrangement needed for the saving of

The passages for the cows come nex to the gutters. These should be three feet wide to afford room not only for the cows to reach their stalls, but for the milkers; and this passage should be kept clean and well littered with some dry absorbent. Hard wood sawdust is excelent for this purpose.

The whole floor should rest on strong beams, well supported by piers or posts. The flooring should be double, and to preserve the timber a coating of hot tac or pitch is desirable to lay between the planks. This is laid on the first planking so liberally as to afford a sufficient surplus to fill the joints be-tween the second planking, which is pushed up after being laid down so as to fill the joint with the tar and make a water-tight floor. This is conducive to healthfulness, for a floor soaked and saturated between the joints with decom posing manure or urine is not only unhealthful, but the odor is absorbed by the milk and is retained in the butter. "Pete, here is a the diagram below:



The standing spaces for the cows should not be too wide. In some stables 3 feet is given, but the writer, after many years' experience, prefers 4 feet. as giving more room for milking and prerenting injury to the cows by the next neighbors stepping on the teats or udder as they move about. For protection against this danger a sloping partition may be put up to separate the cows extending 4 feet from the stalls and running out to the floor in this manner:



This diagram shows the feeding-box or manger and the partition, about 4 feet high, in front of the cows, to prevent them getting over the manger to the feeding floor, which they will try to do at feeding times.

Stanchions are objectionable in several ways. They are apt to injure the necks or jaws of the cow and may be considered as a frequent cause of the common disease in dairies known as "big jaw," and which almost always turns out fatally. A safe and excellent—in every way-fastening is a short chain with a snap hook catching on a ring in a stout leather strap around the neck. chain has a ring on the other end which can slide up and down on the long staple fitted on the side of the stall, as shown in the diagram. In more than twenty years' use of this fastening in the writer's stable an accident never happened and a cow never got loose from her fastening.—Henry Stewart, in N. Y. GET READY FOR ICE.

Every Farmer Should Have an Ice-House

Regret in summer, which is indulged in by too many because no ice was packed in winter, can be avoided making an ice-house in time. In the North, where ice can be procured so easily, it is extravagant not to pack it for summer use and profit. Especially is this true when it is remembered how cheaply ice can be kept, and that it requires no special building. Any kind of shed or other building with good drain-age will keep ice if it be filled and properly covered with material to keep out the air. Sometimes an old cellar where a house was located may be partly filled and covered with slabs to keep out the



rain, and it will prove very satisfactory. Our readers remember an article by one of our contributors some months ago, in which he related his experience in keeping ice in an old barn. He first made a cooling room in the center of the barn by standing up several heavy posts and nailing them in position with joists, and then he filled the structure around and over the cooling room.

Handsome profits may often be derived by putting up a quantity of ice and selling it to some dealer or creamery in hot weather. Many are quietly making money by putting up a large quantity of ice each winter in some cheap structure and using it to retard the fruit they raise and buy until prices have advanced. Apples and pears furnish an especial field for this department of business. The low price of labor in winter is also an argument in

favor of securing the ice crop. Where it is desirable to put mone into a retarding house one can be built on the following plan and perhaps some reader in building can improve upon this. The general principles, however, must be adhered to. Three things must be kept in mind: They are drainage, good ventilation above and protection from contact with the outside weather by a number of dead-air spaces or heavily packed partition walls. In the lefthand upper corner of the engraving the sawdust packing is shown by three lines which reach to it on top of the ice and on each side of a dead-air space. This building is arranged for storing apples, etc., and all the ice is to be taken in above the storage room.

It is presumably built upon the side of a lake or pond, and the ice is run up an incline by power when the ice chamber is being filled. The floor of this structure is cement. Equally good floors can be made of cinders, coarse gravel, rammed clay or lime mortar.

If the building is situated high nough the storage-room can be placed in the basement. In this case the structure need not be so high and the



PLAN FOR ICE-HOUSE.

cost will be lessened. It is the practice in some localities to place shallow bins or shelves with slight side pieces on their edges in tiers through the storagevermin. This is a good season of the year to construct such a building, and any farmer who provides himself with this convenience will never regret it; on the contrary, he will feel amply repaid for any time and money he may have laid out.-Farm and Home.

What Cheese Makers Want.

The aim of the cheese maker should be to get out of 100 pounds of average milk 314 pounds of fat, 314 pounds of casein, a small amount of mineral matter, a fraction of the sugar to be transformed into lactic scid and keep the curd in a granular condition-otherwise it will be waxy and stringy-and about 31/4 pounds of water. The rest of the sugar. and nearly all of the albumen, which the rennet does not coagulate, will run off with the whey. This albumen is about all there is left in the whey that is of any value to feed. The sugar is nothing unless the whey is fed while it is sweet. The cheese maker saves a little over 7 pounds of the solids, and retains about 3% pounds of water, so that when cured and a portion of the water has dried out he has 10 pounds of cheese, composed of % water, % fat and % caseous and mineral matter. Rich milk may do better, and poor milk worse. If the cheese sells for 7 cents a pound, it means 70 cents gross for 100 pounds of milk. Out of this a dairyman must pay the cost of making and marketing and make up any loss.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Potash in Fruit Culture

The effect of potash is to perfect the pollen and make a perfectly pollenized fruit that will resist cold and frosty weather far better than one poorly pollenized. At least this has been confirmed in the experience of Eli Minch. who says: "My present peach crop shows the value of potash in making a more perfectly set fruit, being the most promising in my section, where the peach this year is almost a failure from cold, wet and unfavorable weather. The liberal use of potash is, as I have long held, in many cases a preventive of the yellows and a restorative for many diseased trees that show the sympto the so-called yellows. Soils naturally deficient in potash should have an annual broadcast application of at least four hundred pounds of muriate of potash per acre."—Western Rural. DESULTORY READING.

Called Reading Courses are Pretty

Nearly Pure Idlocy. Mr. Balfour has recently stepped aside rom political ways to deliver an address at the opening of a new library, in which he won the approval of all true book lovers by saying a good word for what is among the self-elect known by the contemptuous term of "desultory reading." It is the solemn conviction of the Gradgrinds of the world that there is no reading which is of any advantage to a man unless it is arranged in courses and devoted to some specific end; while equally the true book lover, the man who is born with the literary instinct and conviction, knows beyond paradventure that this reading which has been stigmatized as desultory is the most valuable of all, and that it is only by the good which is won by following it through the winding ways in which it leads as through a labyrinth that one is able to get from formal reading any benefit whatever.

The first principle of reading should be that one is profoundly interested therein. It is worse than useless to force one's self, or to force others, to go over the pages of any book which does not of itself hold the reader. It may be necessary now and then to go through a course of reading upon a special subject as one does any other mechanical task, but he labors under a complete misunderstanding who supposes that by so doing he is increasing his intellectual culture. He may for a moment increase the unassimilated facts in his mind, but this is always a hinderance to mental progress rather than a help.

The genuine love of books is perhaps a thing which one must be b.rn with to enjoy it in its fullness, and it can, after all be largely cultivated. At least, there are few people who can not interest themselves in some sort of reading if they are but placed in a position to reach the books which are adapted to their minds, and-what is quite as important-to their temperaments. What known as desultory reading is, after all, if one only examines the matter a little closely, reading what is adapted to the condition of the mind at the moment. It is taking the mental food which one can digest, instead of dicting the mind upon those indigestible things which have some time and somewhere been supposed to be good for minds of a different sort in a different condition. Most reading courses are pretty nearly nure idiocy: a stringing together of good books into a perfectly arbitrary and unwholesome composition. One might as well weigh out the food to be eaten meal by meal for a year to come. The appetite has more to do with it than theories, and is a better guide unless it has been most fouly dealt with.

The way to read is to read, and if a person turned into a library can not better find out what to read than anyhody can tell him, he is either too young to be trusted alone anywhere or mentally diseased. The mind is its own gauge, and if it does not work well it is very seldom that any outside expedient can be made to serve instead. If the attempt be made it results in something which is not culture, at least.-Boston Courier.

RAILROADS IN CHINA.

The Growth of Modern Improvements in the Celestial Empire. The news from Peking is that the Emperor of China has issued an edict which authorizes the building of the projected railroad between Peking and Hankow. A previous edict of recent date had given authority for the construction of another line, and there are a number of other railroad projects that are now awaiting

the imperial sanction. It is reported that the well-know promoter, Chang Chi Tung, will carry out the Peking-Hankow scheme, and that the Marquis Tseng has been appointed General Director of all railroads in China. These edicts indicate the triumph of

progressive bins for cats to drive out or destroy all leaders who, amid many discourage ments, have striven to establish a policy by which the Chinese empire may be provided with a comprehensive railroad system, against the protests and conjurations of the censors and astrologers. These powerful persons have carried on a desperate struggle against this policy, on the ground that its adoption would mark the beginning of an era in which the ancient institutions and customs of China must be wholly destroyed. It was reported from Peking last January that the conservative leader, the uncle of the young Emperor, Kwang Hsu, bad obtained full control of the whole business, and the imperial action at that time appeared to give confirmation to this report. But the recent reversal of that action shows that by some means the great Viceroy Li has regained his former ascendancy in the palace. has maintained for many years that the establishment of a railway system is necessary to the development of Chineso resources and the advancement of Chinese prosperity; and the victory he has won over the censors and astrologers gives evidence that practical statesmanship may yet overcome the greatest obstacles in China.

Not long ago Li overcame the conservative opposition to the introduction of the telegraph system, which is now growing so rapidly that many thousands of miles of wire are already radiating through the Chinese empire. The evils which, as the astrologers predicted, were to be created by the use of electricity. have not been realized, and the a vantages it has conferred are palpable even to the official mind.

The aged Viceroy Li has always predicted the success of his railroad policy, and he has freely given his opinion that it would bring about an industrial transformation of importance to the whole world. Within half a decade the progress of China in the use of machinery and in the adoption of modern methods of manufacturing has added largely to the previous productive force of the 000,000 of her population; and now again, through the service of the telegraph and the railroad there is assurance of its further increase to an extent that can not be computed .- N. Y. Sun.

Some men can get along on their individual merits, but the oarsman must always be "a man with a pull."—Puck. IN FASHION'S GLASS.

The Styles of the Hour Itemized for the Benefit of Lady Readers.

Strings of ribbon and lace are freuently seen even on large hats in Paris. braiding is so popular that it is seen even on checked cheviots and tartans. Directoire styles are yielding to those

of the Empire and Restoration periods. Elaboration producing the effect of simplicity is the motif of the autumnal Eiffel takes the place this fall that

green did last in popular and fashion-Starched white linen collars and cuffs are reappearing, but they are very un-

The Minerva is a fur cape with high shoulders, that is bound to be a fash-

ionable favorite. Some of the newest imported jackets have large bishop sleeves gathered to a wide cuff.

The older the woman the smaller the bonnet, is the first rule in the grammar of millinery this fall. The high-in-the-back Medici collar of

fur is seen on some of the newest Carrick or "four-in-hand" capes. The most fashionable small hat is the French turban, low and round in the

crown, or slightly arched in front. White Thibet goat skins, with long, silky hairs, are the favorite fur linings

of opera and dressy carriage cloaks. Gold and silver braids, cords, and threads are frequently mixed in the same pattern of embroidery or gimp.

The little capote bonnet, brimless and stringless, is the first choice of the woman who "thanks God" that she "never wanted to vote."

Some of the Paris fashion writers predict the revival of old-fashioned large veils, completely covering the face and sometimes reaching to the waist line.

A beautiful dusky tint of violet shading to blue is called Year Dagmar, after the color of the eves of the Empress of Austria, formerly the Princess Dagmar.

New dinner gowns are not a symphony in shades of one color this fall, but a harmony showing a combination of bouquet colors in contrasting but complimentary tints.

The black Astrakan bands that border many cloth gowns of Eisfel red, bleu de Danube, and other colors are generally headed with many rows of gold braid, or one row of inch-wide gold braid.

Ladies who have for years been sighing over their collections of expensive ostrich tips and long plumes lying by useless will rejoice in the opportunities given by the fashions to reproduce them this winter. They are worn to excess on dressy picturesque carriage and walking hats.

Some of the handsomest street dresses are of black cloth, fine and supple as French kid, with palm-leaf embroideries in dead gold on each side of the pleated skirt and the same figure repeated in smaller size on the collar, waistcoat, cuffs and revers, and pocket straps, when there are any of the habitbasque.

"Great kings and queens are the makers of manners." So said King Henry V. of England and so thinks the Queen of Spain. She is the first Queen of that country to allow smoking at a court dinner. She gives the permission by calling for a cigar herself, lighting it, and bidding the company to follow her example.

A blunder made by a very good fashion writer for out-of-town newspapers is in describing bonnets, hats and gowns of "Eiffel blue." Eiffel is always one or another shade of that brick or terra cotta red which made the Eiffel Tower of the Paris Exposition so conspicuous, and so pleasing. The Parisians call that color "Eiffel" not blue. for eiffel is red, as a matter of course.

An admirable novelty in fur is the Medici, a kind of collar, cape and fichu combined, with two collars, one fastening at the throat, the other higher than the inside collar and rising high in the back, but opening in a V in the front. The Medici has short ends reaching in a point to the waist in front like a plastron waistcoat, but sometimes continued in a gradually widening stole to the hem of the skirt .- N. Y. Sun,

## MAKE CHILDREN HAPPY.

Parental Kindness Will Yield a Rich Harvest in After Years.

It does not take much to make a child happy. It grows and thrives in the sunof good temper and cheerful surroundings, pleased with little things. And it seems a pity that all who have to do with the bringing up of little folks should not understand this, and constantly try by studying their habits and ways to make them happy.

Mothers who have so much to do that they can scarcely see any end to their work, sometimes find it very hard to give the time to the children which it takes to give them these trifling enjoyments. In baking, for instance, the little pie or the cake cut into fancy shapes, all hinder the work a few minutes, but they give the children much pleasure, and surely it pays for a little extra exertion to see how pleased the children are made by them.

Children are often hurt by needless refusals of innocent requests. It is a nuisance to stop some important work just to listen to a child's request, but the child is a young, living soul, and as such is being trained by the atmosphere in which it daily lives. If it always finds father, mother, or older brother or sister ready to listen to its wants when they are made known, it will after a time be ready to be reasoned with, and only ask when it is sure it can be listened to with pleasure. Children do not tease the mothers who invariably listen to their requests, and pleasantly and firmly answer them at once. They learn that denials only are made for some reason after a little while.

All silken fetters which tend to draw

All sliken fetters which tend to draw the parents and children in close bonds of sympathy are bonds of influence in after years. And by no means can these be more firmly knitted than by making be more firmly knitted than by making children happy in their childhood. And the hours spent in making and mending toys, in playing with the children, and listening to their questions, and trying to grant all their reasonable wishes, will prove those in which the seed was sown for a rich harvest in after years.—Chris tian at Work.